

This question is doubtless uppermost in the minds of many among us of all classes.

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Letters enclosing matter for publication, or relating to the editorial conduct of the paper, should

and opposition manifested against our having a general habitation on this continent where we were born and have labored and suffered—these with other considerations admonish us forcibly that the day has not yet come for us to arrange for the "jubilee," or to make public demonstrations in the way of parades, &c. The time may come soon when we can publicly rejoice over the downfall of slavery and the rebellion.

herefore; but assured it is not yet. Let us not
 therefore, make merry too soon. We doubt not that
 in his Insuperable Providence, he would in-
 order to chastise the oppressors of our race; have
 sent a plucke wain for the dark clouds of woe,
 and the violent raging of our enemies to be fully de-
 stroyed, ere we lawfully take steps that we might
 have to regret afterwards.

We are warmly attached to this country, notwithstanding
 the wrongs that have been suited out to us
 and our forefathers. With the government we de-
 sympathize, despite of the fact that it has been
 the rights of citizens; and even in the
 course of trouble and rebellion has refused our services
 as volunteers -- and only as a war policy determined
 to protect freedom in the slaves of rebels in open
 warfare.

Thousands, we are aware, are being cut off monthly

the price of life, by which mourning and desolation fill habitations in countless numbers over the land, and the sick and wounded are to be seen everywhere. And when, while this thing exist, we would say to our brethren, Let us refrain from measures and movements of a public nature, in which we might be regarded as indulging in extensive rejoicing and merriment, as though the nation were not in a treacherous agency.

But surely this time has never been in the past, when we have been called upon to think as strenuously and as fully of our fellow men. All are now suffering, and the needed change that the nation has experienced is taking place.

How highly important it is, therefore, that we should soberly consider our situation. We are no longer expressly appealed to for sympathy and aid from the land of bondage. Hence if our hearts are truly of the

with love and sympathy for the colored, and, as we really wish to promote our sympathy in this connection, we minister, we feed, we clothe, we educate, we give, we fasten and drink up the sweat, blood and tears of the colored people, and we give them material aid on that day, as far as our power will allow, to help collect, feed, educate and clothe our brethren just entering into life's glories, under conditional liberty? In this way we could do much good and real benefit to our race, which would enable us to make a highly favorable impression on the public mind. The cold Winter is upon them, and the summer of life is before them. Let us look back, with loving hearts to the few colored people of the North, we are Abolitionists, for assistance.

Should they look be vain? No! Never! The Social and Statistical Association, as is generally well known amongst our people, have been and are still laboring to alleviate the sufferings and wants of the

It would therefore suggest, if the Churches, societies or individuals feel inclined to make the Association a medium through which to convey whatever they may see proper to give on the occasion, all donations will be promptly applied and public acknowledgment made through the public press.

Will not the various colored Churches take up collections for this purpose wherever the day shall be religiously observed?

Wm. H. WHITE, SR. } Committee.
JESSE C. FLEMING, }
Philadelphia, Dec. 16, 1841.

MEETING AT WORCESTER.

A CERTAINLY meeting of the Worcester County (South Division) Anti-Slavery Society was held

The address was given at the City Church, at Albany, N. Y. The audience was large, and the speaker, together with the fact of the presence of Dr. Geo. B. Horton of New York, to speak on the Anti-Slavery question in the evening, gave us a smaller attendance than usual, although it was quite respectable in numbers, and attentive and interested in character. Beyond the time spent in the necessary business of the meeting, and the discussion of some points of difference in religious views, the speaker, in his address, dwelt on the necessity of the government to the abolition of slavery, and the necessity of the government to the abolition of slavery. He expressed his belief that the position in our resolutions, the time was mainly filled by the address of Theodore D. Weld, which was divided between the afternoon and evening sessions. The address of Mr. Weld upon "The Compromisers—their False Issues and Lying Pretences," was one of masterly ability, elegant in its diction, exhaustive in its scope, and of a high order of eloquence.

to Arguing the Historic and elegant in its delivery. And although it was of unusual length, and gathered up a long array of facts, and detail of issues of public interest, yet the great power evinced in argument, and the beauty of delivery, captivated his hearers in rapt and undivided attention.

So much interest was felt by the meeting in his addresses, that the Society voted to instruct their Secretary to extend the limits of Mr. Wall's thanks for services rendered, and to invite him to address us at some future time under more favorable circumstances for large audience.

The Business Committee, consisting of Parker Pillsbury, Samuel May, Jr., Theodore D. Weld, Stephen Foster, Lewis Fay and Sarah E. Wall, reported the following series of resolutions, viz:

1. Resolved, That the principle of the Anti-Slavery Compact is, that colored men are equal to others in all respects.

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